THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 832. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Eug. Buissonnet in our firm ceased on the 31st May last.

BUISSONNET & Co.
Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will from this date, carry on the business under the style of Chartron & Monnier, and under the management of Mr. A. Nachtrieb, who is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

CHARTRON & MONNIER.
30jy 725 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Charles Arnold Fletcher in our firm ceased on the 31st May.

STEPHENSON & Co.
9jy 722 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Barnet in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
9jy 718 Shanghai, 26th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
9jy 719 Shanghai, 26th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by Thomas Murdoch Drysdale, and John Melancthon Ringer, under the Style and Firm of Drysdale, Ringer & Co.

J. M. RINGER.
19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Cesar Schnepel has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÉ & Co.
2au 5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of Scheibler, Matthaei & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents.*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源

Office on the Premises of Messrs. Ed. Franz & Co.

4au 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*

JOHN HARVEY.
tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector,* under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順

Office at Messrs. Maertens, Latham & Co.'s house.

31de 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Isaiah Deacon has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector,* and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (*in the absence of Mr.* Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam *Dredging Vessels, Screw* Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases.	Tls.	6.00
Medoc, (do. do.)	"	5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.) do.	"	10.00
Sherry, (Ysasis,)	"	8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coningham,)	"	8.00
" " "	"	6.00
Port, " "	"	8.00
" " "	"	7.00
Sherry, " "	"	8.00
Champagne,	"	12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,)	"	1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water.	"	2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office, on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies or Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT:

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms *on any one* building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Established in 1782.
Trustees & Directors.
Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmin Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid *more than Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.* They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORE'S

Oriental Circular, and General Price Current.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 26th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. *per annum,* in advance.

The Oriental Circular is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandise,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

Messrs. Nichol Latimer & Co., Shanghai.
Direct to
Messrs. Rees, Glanmore & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—Bates, Hendy & Co., 79, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 701 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
Rear of French Dispensary,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of **Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin** it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

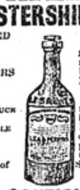
THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Roseine, Fuchsine, Violet
Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue,
Green, Canary Orange, Yellow,
Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine,
Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin and Shanghai.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

7au 727 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have to-day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port.

G. A. MONRO.

Hong name—[illegible] *Oau Shing.*

Office on the premises of Messrs. W. Watson & Co.

7au 728 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (*fol.*)	June 41	Hankow,.....	July 1
Hongkong,.....	June 30	Nagasaki,.....	„ 2
Tientsin,.....	June 27	Yokohama,.....	June 28

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,..... Mar. 15 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... Mar. 8 } April 27th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending July 6th, 1866.

	Native.		*Patna.*	
	New.—Tls.	*Old.—Tls.*	*New.—Tls.*	*Old.—Tls.*
June—	30,—.. 510	....	372	375 a 380
July—				
2,—..	215	520 ..	400 a 410..	412 a 415
3,—	515 a 520....	520 a 525	390 a 395..	402 a 404
4,—....	525 a 530		390 a 395..	402 a 404
5,—530 a 535....		535 a 540	410	415 ....
6,—..	535	550 ..	415	425 ....

MARRIAGE.

At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, on Tuesday the 6th of March 1866, by the Revd. W. H. L. Johnson M.A., Military Chaplain; HENRY H. MERCER, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, youngest son of the Revd. T. W. MERCER, M.A., Vicar of Northallerton, Yorkshire, to ELLEN M. SMYTHE, eldest daughter of Assistant Commissary General Bennett.—No Cards.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—7th July; "John Bull," (Br. bq.) from Cardiff; "Hermenia Maria Elizabeth," (Dut. bq.) from Amsterdam via Nagasaki; "Chalgrove," (Br. bq.) from Liverpool; "Shoey-leen," (Br. str.) from Hongkong; "Express," (Br. str.) from Ningpo; "Edinburough," (Br. sh.) from Hongkong; "Japan," (Br. str.) from Tientsin, &c.

DEPARTURES.—6th July; "Tawah," (Am. str.) for Hankow; 7th, "Hongyle," (Br. str.) for Hankow; "Hiroda," (Br. str.) for Hankow; "Alma," (Am. sch.) for Nagasaki, "Isabella," (Br. sh.) for Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Nanzing" from Tientsin, Mr. & Mrs. Fitzroy. Per Nepaul, from Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Walkel, Dr. Smith, Messrs. Steel, Cartwright, Stone, Darling, Banding, and three Chinese. Per Mess. Imp. Str. *Labourdonnais* from Hongkong, Messrs Walters, Revoil, Krayer, Demille, Sisco, Ben, Barcillo, Olivier, Anton, E. B. Bates, G. F. Bates, Remusat, Gaudembert, Capt. Noel and 3 Chinese. For Yokohama.—Mr. & Mrs. Mercier, Mr. & Mrs. Gantrin, Mr. & Mrs Guillemin. Mr. & Mrs. Savatier, and servants, Messrs. Le Baron, Brin, Bifi, Prate, Dumaret, Grassloli and servant, Andreosi, Arvanche, Tauffret, Pini, Aymonin, Begnotti, Coullet, Laborde, Cazanueve, and Bieuvenu.

DEPARTED.—Per Str. *Dupleix* for Yokohama—Messrs. E. P. Petrocochino, and T. Foster Per Steamer "Singapore," for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gunsler, Dr. Smith, R. A.; Lieut. Gerard Hunoel, R.N.; Mrs. James, Messrs. H. Jones, Russell, W. Kerr, Thos. Smith, Thos. Lane, P. Maclean, and P. Remedios.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THE London Mail of the 26th May, due in Hongkong on the 6th July, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 10th July, per *Fohkien.*

THE French Mail of June 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th July, and here on the 5th of Aug. It arrived last year on the 31st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*—each additional line, *One mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Nine Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cash.*—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

THERE is one subject in connection with the foreign trade in China, which cannot fail to have occupied seriously the attention of the mercantile community. We allude to the steady and rapid way in which the Native merchants are gradually working into the direct import trade of the country, more particularly at the minor ports, which had so long been almost entirely monopolized by foreigners. From our point of view, this unpleasant fact cannot but be regarded with regret, as it threatens, if not opposed by vigorous and efficient measures, seriously to influence the future of our commercial relations with China, and to reduce the position of the foreign merchant almost to that of an agent working into the hands of the native dealers. It is less difficult to trace this result to its origin, than to suggest means for its removal. Its causes, speaking generally, are the natural effect of the mode in which foreign merchants conduct their business. They act independently in their operations, out-bidding each other in the purchase of exports, and under-selling each other in the sale of imports. Contrasting strongly with this unsatisfactory and desultory style of business, the native merchants are closely allied in their various guilds, where they regularly compare notes of the day's proceedings, and arrange carefully the plans for the morrow's campaign, which they diligently carry out in concert. This system, identical in principle though of less humble application, with trades unions on the part of workmen at home, can only be successfully met by similar combinations on the part of the foreign traders, such as masters at home have formed to check the dictation of the workmen's associations. In the earlier days of foreign trade in China, the old system even might work to some extent satisfactorily, when the course and rates of the home markets were known in the first place, and for a time alone, to the foreigner; the native dealer bought or sold as the case might be in the dark; and so far the advantage was on the side of the former. Matters, however, are now changed in this respect; the Chinaman obtains, both through native and European brokers, many of the latter of whom act exclusively in their interest, the earliest information as to the state of foreign markets, and is therefore equally master of the situation with the foreigner. If we turn on the other hand to the native markets, we find the advantage to lie entirely with the native merchants. The demand is almost the only indication the foreigner has of their condition, or the rates prevailing. All his information otherwise is second hand, through native, and of course unreliable and interested, sources. The astonishing quickness and avidity with which the Chinese make themselves acquainted with the movements of business, both in their own and foreign markets, show how fully aware they are of its advantages. In another way also, the native is learning to compete successfully with the foreign merchant; that is in availing himself of the facilities afforded by foreign steamers and ships; the enormous advantages which the exclusive employment of their own modes of carriage gave foreigners in rapidity of transit and returns, are now equally enjoyed by the natives. The extent to which the latter also have adopted the principle of marine insurance, availing themselves to the fullest extent of the facilities offered by the foreign offices, has been a source of immense gain to them. In the system of middlemen or brokers also, our commerce suffers a formidable drawback. By this arrangement the exporter or merchant is effectually prevented from coming in contact with the producer, to their mutual loss, which of course goes into the pocket of the intermediary. Besides, the impulse to trade which would naturally develope itself from the establishment of direct relations between the buyer and seller, is entirely destroyed by this pernicious system of middlemen. All these disadvantages, under which the operations of the foreign merchant are conducted, are father intensified to his detriment by the wretched comprador system, the evils of which are so well known and the necessity for removing which the changing aspects of foreign commerce in China are rendering imperative. We have frequently enlarged on this subject, and believe that the system is the most essentially pernicious feature in our mercantile relations in the far east. Of the truth of these observations, in their application to the character of foreign trade, even in Shanghai its great emporium, we have ample experience. But what is so evident in Shanghai, is still more apparent in its extent and influence on foreign trade at the outports. The Trade Reports of the Customs contain frequent and marked allusion to the subject. Mr. Macpherson, Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, states that the foreign trade of the port is in the hands of 4 foreign and 10 native firms; yet of the 274 foreign vessels that arrived during 1865, only 37 were consigned to or loaded by foreigners. And to show still further how the trade is engrossed by natives, the latter paid during the year, Tls. 157,000 to the Customs revenue, the former only Tls. 10,000. Since 1861, three large foreign firms have withdrawn from the port. The evils of the system of middlemen are there experienced in full force. Since 1861, Pulse, Bean Cake, and Oil, together, have gradually, on an average, risen nearly 300 per cent in price, principally from the influence of the middlemen, and to their profit; for from the substitution of foreign carriage and insurance, the prices should have fallen rather than increased during this period. In Tientsin, Mr. Baker reports of the large foreign trade carried on there that it is of little value to the merchant, as the Chinese dealers now go themselves to Shanghai and make their purchases direct, thus avoiding the charges and commission of the foreign trader. This has seriously affected the number of, and amount of business transacted through, the foreign hongs. He suggests, what would certainly be at least a partial remedy, the plan of direct importation from home to Tientsin. At Chefoo, it is stated by the Customs reporter for 1865, that the bulk of the trade had passed still more than in 1864 into the hands of the Chinese. Mr. Halkett, in his Report on the trade of Hankow, with reference to the experience of the comprador system at that port observes:—"compradores were found to have been speculating to a ruinous extent, chiefly with their employers capital, and the prices they had nominally given to obtain goods at long credit, and the sacrifices they had made in order to raise funds, vitally damaged the legitimate trader. It became absolutely necessary to do away with the credit system, of which, it was fully proved, the compradores reaped the entire benefit; and the consequence was a temporary cessation of trade during the latter part of the year." He further mentions that the trade in general exports is being gradually concentrated into the hands of Chinese merchants. Mr. White, the Acting Commissioner at Kiukiang, states that the import trade is steadily on the increase, but principally in native hands. At Chinkiang, we learn by the Customs report, as also from the same authority at Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, the same results are being experienced. This prospect is a serious one for the foreign merchant and it is important that attention should be drawn to, and measures taken to avert or change, a course of things that threatens to seriously undermine the prestige of foreign commercial enterprise in China.

THE strength of the Nienfei on the north bank of the Yangtze appears more formidable than has been hitherto believed. They have been looked on as simple bands of robbers with no power of cohesion, whom the first breath of an approaching army, more especially of Li-hung-chang's disciplined troops, would disperse to the four winds of heaven. Recent occurrences tend to dispel this impression, and must have gravely shaken the viceroy's confidence in the force he has been so carefully forming. We mentioned some time ago the dispatch of bodies of troops into the neighbourhood of Yangchow, to oppose the rebels who had appeared in considerable force in the northern portion of this province, and, in common with their master, anticipated that they would easily accomplish their object. The event, however, has not justified those expectations; with the single exception of Pan, a general who formerly held command of the Sung-kiang district, every leader who has come into collision with these much despised robbers, has met with defeat and disaster. One of Li-hung-chang's especial friends and protegés, Liu, who was associated in command with a Frenchman named Pinol, has lost all his guns and a large proportion of his men; while Li loh-ta-jen, a younger brother of the Viceroy, whose name will be remembered as that of the most unsuccessful general in this province during the Taeping struggle, has been completely routed. He succeeded in ingeniously enclosing his men by a circle of Nien-fei and losing nine tenths of them killed or made prisoners, besides 2,000 stand of Enfield rifles. What became of the owners of the latter, our information does not explain; but seeing that out of 1,000 cavalry only 100 escaped, we may infer the fate of the infantry cannot have been much better.

The daily reports of battle, slaughter and pillage which reached us during the time of the rebellion in this neighbourhood, have so familiarized us with the vicinity of war that we listen with a careless ear to these details of Imperialist successes or reverses. Yet the effects of the occurrences we report, may be most important. This is the first time the Nienfei have come in collision with the highly vaunted troops of Kiangsu. The latter went into the field with all the prestige that foreign weapons and discipline could lend; the glory of all that had been done in Kiangsu floated on their banners. They were the soldiers of Li-hung-chang; the actual suppressor of the Taeping rebellion. And now, they have been shamefully defeated by an unarmed and undisciplined horde; the confidence which their presence gave to those districts bordering on the Nienfei country is lost, and the weapons from which so much was expected have gone to add to the strength of their adversaries. Enquiry naturally arises as to the cause of these reverses, and whether either leaders or men possess the knowledge of foreign tactics with which they are credited. We think not, and doubt much whether the defeats they have just experienced be not an exemplification of the old adage, that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It is fair to say that Li-loh-tajön's men made no pretence to European training, though they were armed with European weapons. But Liu and Pinel's men were looked on as the essence of perfection, equal to the best troops who ever drilled on the plains of Aldershot; whereas in reality their whole knowledge amounted to an ability to shuffle through a few movements on the parade ground, which the presence of an enemy would completely upset, and Liu himself is ignorant even of the words of command to direct them. Troops so drilled and so led, are more liable to defeat than if they had never heard a foreign word of command and relied entirely on their own native tactics. In their own way, they can cope with their countrymen more or less successfully; but when endeavouring to utilise their European drill in front of an enemy, both officers and men lose their heads and manœuvre into a state of hopeless confusion, in which they are worse than helpless. Even when the men have acquired a certain amount of the lore which their European drill instructor has been so perseveringly endeavouring to teach, the ignorance of the mandarin in command, who has never even attended drill, completely nullifies it. We have even heard of an instance in which a regiment that had been brought to a very fair knowledge of foreign drill, were made to leave their bayonets at home, and take the field with their flags in the old Imperial fashion as if they had never been drilled at all. Of course their commander knew nothing of his duties, and was afraid to show this ignorance before his men who knew better than himself. The general, Liu, whom we have already mentioned, is one the class we describe; he is a scholar of high attainments according to the Chinese standard, and not deficient in ability, but as a military man has never done anything but incur misfortune and disgrace. During the Taeping rebellion in this province, he always held command of a considerable force, but never took a stockade or city of the meanest dimensions. It is to be regretted that the Viceroy, to whose favour he owes his retention in office, cannot find for him a civil appointment which he might fill with credit, instead of vesting him with a command where he is powerful only for evil. Of Pinel, his associate in misfortune on the present occasion, we know little except that he has shaved his head, renounced his allegiance to France, and sworn fealty to the brother of the sun. The reports, however, which have reached us of the state of his camp do not indicate any great ability or energy on the part of the commandant. It will be seen that we incline to attribute the misfortunes which have overtaken Li-hung-chang's forces, more to incompetence on the part of the leaders, than to the incompetence of the men themselves. Hardly any soldiers in the world will fight well under officers in whom they have no confidence. The Chinese are no exception to the rule, and in their case this confidence is especially required, as new tactics with which they are imperfectly acquainted, are necessarily a source of confusion. If His Excellency will devote to the training of generals, a little of the energy he has been bestowing on the drill of his men and accumulation of arms, he may attain the object at which he aims; the possession of a force with which no other in China can cope. At present his efforts are wasted, simply from the want we have indicated.

Summary of the Week.

THE American residents at Shanghai celebrated the 4th day of July with their usual rejoicings. Directly after midnight on the 3rd, a salute of 5 guns was fired from Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s godowns at Hong-que by way of opening the ball, and at daylight the *Confucius* fired a further salve of 21. At noon, 12 guns were fired from the U.S. ship of war *Hartford*, and the *Abbott Lawrence* and *Confucius* each signalised the close of the day in similar terms. The marines belonging to the *Hartford* were paraded on the Hongque band at 11, and at noon the declaration of independence was read according to custom at the U.S. Consulate. A banquet given by the American residents to Admiral Bell and the officers of the U.S. squadron in the evening, wound up the proceedings. About 150 guests assembled under the presidency of Mr. Seward, and did every honour in their power to their guests, their flag and their country; each and all being enthusiastically toasted. The chairman left the room at 2.30 A.M., but a number of the guests remained till day-light, all declaring the banquet one of the most successful that had been given in Shanghai.

The violent winds which prevailed during the early part of the week caused several accidents in the river. H. M. *Basilisk* and the French Str. *Primauguet* dragged their anchors and came into collision; and a cargo boat was swamped and sunk in the Soochow water. A foreigner has fallen overboard from the *Onsuri* and been drowned. The second mate of the *City of Nanking* has been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour for a violent assault on the chief officer, and the English men concerned in the robbery on Messrs. Waller & Co.'s silk boat, have been committed to trial for piracy and murder.

The French mail arrived on the 3rd with telegraphic advices to the 6th ultimo. Private telegrams were received about the same time via Kiachta to the 11th; and the *Dunbarton* has since arrived with intelligence of the suspension of the Agra Bank in London on the 6th, in consequence of which the branches have of course also closed. The banks have now been removed from our list; the Commercial and Agra failed, and the bank of India winding up.

NANKING advices report the defeat of the Imperialist detachments by Nienfei in the Yangchow district, under circumstances which will be found detailed in our leading columns, and the decapitation by the viceroy of two generals supposed to have been in treaty with the rebel leaders.

YOKOHAMA papers mention the signing of a convention by the plenipotentiaries of Holland, France, America, England and Japan, stipulating amongst other things for the inauguration of a system of bonded warehouses; the prospective alteration of the rate of exchange of foreign against native coins, from weight for weight to value for value; and the accordance of permission to all Japanese to travel to any foreign country with a passport in accordance with a recent proclamation by the Gorogin.

FROM HAKODADI, a report comes of *frays* between some Russian troops and Japanese sledging party who were carried away by their dogs within the limits of a Russian encampment. The troops beat off the intruders, and the latter drew their swords and killed five of their assailants.

NAGASAKI letters mention the sale of the *Hiogo*, *Ottentosama* and *Yedito* to the Japanese. Exchange is at the high rate of 11 itzibus to the dollar. Negociations between Choshiu and the Tycoon have been broken off by the former, who is reported to rely on aid from Satsuma.

REVIEW.

Social life of the China-se by Revd. Justus DOOLITTLE, *London*, 1866.

The Revd. Justus Doolittle has given us on this book an account of his experiences while resident in Foochow. With a modesty worthy of imitation by writers generally on China, he tells us that his book relates chiefly to the customs practised at Foochow, which have come under his own observation, although many of the social and superstitious practices are generally applicable in their portions of the Empire. Portions of the book have at previous periods appeared in the columns of our contemporary the "China Mail," but republished with additions it has been, it loses none of its freshness. Probably from the manner of its first appearance, there is a certain want of unity in it and repetitions are not infrequent. Mr. Doolittle nevertheless deserves the thanks of all who take an interest in China for the careful and conscientious manner in which he has accomplished the task he has taken in hand. The book is much in the style of those monographs published by various writers with the express object of exhausting the subject treated on, so far as known, and in many instances Mr. Doolittle's treatise seems really exhaustive. Without any pretence to ethnological or philological knowledge, he has given us reliable accounts of the native ceremonies practised at the present day in the locality where he has for some years been stationed; and no doubt has he done this, but he has endeavoured in many instances to give the explanations generally attached to them by those classes with whom he was thrown in contact. His knowledge of the classics of the language and his intercourse with the more educated classes, have evidently been restricted; but we have none the less to thank him for a vivid account of many rites and ceremonies as seen by a careful observer who has endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the minutiæ of Chinese social life.

With the exception of a few unusual expressions, such as "I feel very often inclined making" &c., and an orthography opposed in some instances to our English notions the book is written in good grammatical English and appeals at once to the perceptive faculties; "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice" seems to have been the motto adopted by Mr. Doolittle in his descriptions; but we are sorry to notice that apparently dreading the effect the plain and varnished truth might have on the feelings of a certain party at home, he has lowered the general tone of the book by the introduction of moral reflections, which display a

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shallowness of application, we scarcely expected from one who had shown himself so accurate an observer, and unprejudiced a narrator. Looked at from the author's point of view, it is doubtless best that the local pronunciation of the Chinese words should have been given, but general scholars will we think regret that the mandarin form, or if possible the characters themselves have not been added. The artist who engraved the wood cuts has executed his work in a slovenly manner, the landscapes about Foochow, though copied from photographs, fail to give any idea of the localities, and many of the cuts are simply reproductions of those figures of Chinamen which were supposed to assist in embellishing the task books of our earliest youth. Notwithstanding these serious drawbacks, we have perused the work with much pleasure, and have little doubt that it will be looked on as an authority on those subjects on which it treats.

The language of China has often been spoken of as a "fossil speech," the monosyllabic roots which elsewhere by compounds and degradation have become resolved into the polysyllabic words of other nations, have in it preserved in great measure their original form, while the construction of the composite written characters of the language, introduces us to customs and habits of thought, long since extinct elsewhere. The comparison may fairly be carried further to the religion or religions which sway the great body of the people. Here we find interstratified with the Buddhist and Taoist religions, a third more ancient; in fact at intervals we find, not traces alone, but thick layers, with well marked fossils of that ancient belief whose distant echoes peopled the woods and streams of ancient Greece with supernatural life. In most unexpected places they crop up; in the yearly worship offered by the Emperor to Heaven and Earth, the only worship recognized by the State; in the similar observances in the marriage ceremony, where groom and bride kneel down in reverence before High Heaven to ratify their vows; in the reverence paid to the spirits of ancestors; and in the influence supposed to be exercised by the spirits of air and water, popularly known as the Feng-shui.

Though so intimately associated together, these religions have never coalesced; and stranger still, exist side by side, without opposition or mutual change. While Buddhist deities more especially guard over infancy and those diseases "flesh is heir to," the more ancient faith asserts its prerogatives at the marriage rite, and at the last closing ceremony of all, Taoiism with its gorgeous robes and strange ceremonies, steps in to give what comfort it can to the survivors. Such is religion amongst the Chinese, a strange medley, where the traditions of ages meet with the grosser superstitions of to-day.

But not alone in its relation to religion, does the social life of the Chinese concern us; the forms of a civilization which had its beginning contemporary with the palmy days of ancient Egypt and the palaces of Nineveh, and which has remained for twenty-five centuries isolated from the rest of the world, cannot but be of interest.

While nations have sprung into being, have matured, and again crumbled into dust; the institutions of China, have remained and are still in a great measure those of 2,000 years ago; while el-sewhere we seek a clue to history from researches in ruined cities, palaces and tombs; in China alone, have history, traditions, and institutions survived the wear of centuries, and seen the great works of her early dynasties a prey to the ravages of time. The Great Wall of China has almost disappeared, yet the works of Confucius and his followers are still, in their original form, the standards to which good or bad government is referred; the ancient divisions of the land still partially exist, and ancient customs and observances are still recognised by the people.

Many traces of even earlier epochs may at the present day be noticed. A reminiscence of the stone age when Nephriet, the toughest of all minerals, was eagerly sought after by half-savage chieftains to form the blades of their weapons, may still be recognised in the use of jade as an Imperial ornament; one of the highest honors the Emperor can confer on a subject, is to present him with a jade stone sceptre, the very shape of which had its origin from the stone axe of primeval periods. The Bronze age also is represented in the most ancient coins of the country, which, down to the Han dynasty, were made in the shape of knives and swords.

It is little wonder that, with such an antiquity, superficial writers should have spoken of the contrariety of Chinese and Western customs; to us it seems strange that so many resemblances should exist.

Still, ancient as the Chinese undoubtedly are, we have positive evidence that in their own land they are sojourners of a still older people. In the hills of Kwei-chow and Quangsi, and scattered in little colonies, surrounded by the dominant race, in Quangtung, Fukien, and Hunan, we find at the present day the remains of the former, shall we say aboriginal?—inhabitants of the land. The Chinese denominate them Miau-tse, but beyond a few remarks gathered from Chinese sources, we know absolutely nothing of them; their language, their religion, their internal history are alike blanks. We remember once on the mountains above Foochow, to have suddenly come on a village occupied by these people, but they had adopted the language, customs and dress for the most part, of their neighbours; some peculiarities in the head-gear of their women alone attracted attention; the village had gradually dwindled down to a few families, while scrofula, the consequence doubtless of close intermarriages, threatened in a few years to carry off the survivors. But it is not in China alone that these primeval tribes are to be found, though there their external history is most perfect. In the Indo-Chinese peninsula, overlaid by streams of Indian, Cambodian and Siamese conquest, we find apparently allied races, the Steins, the Thiames &c., whilst the Southern portions of the Great Indian Peninsula again afford us glimpses of wild aboriginal tribes, whose languages and customs connect them with what is known as the Turanian family.

But we wander from our subject. In many respects, social life in China suggests points of resemblance with western ideas; foremost of these we are disposed to place the position which woman holds; though inferior to her husband, her privileges are guarded by law and yet more by custom; at her marriage her husband bows down and worships the tablets of her ancestors; and afterwards, except for grave reasons, public opinion will not allow him to neglect her. Polygamy, save in exceptional cases and of a peculiar nature is not permitted, though these exceptional cases are frequent; and of such importance is the marriage ceremony considered, that even the breaking off of an engagement reflects dishonor on both families. But, it is after the death of her husband that the woman has an opportunity of showing herself to the world at large, and reflecting honor or dishonor on herself, and her own and husband's families. The question of suttee-ism in China is a curious one; there is no doubt that it is occasionally practised, and is not forbidden by law, yet public opinion is not favorable to it. Second marriages on the woman's side are however considered discreditable; her husband's family is bound to support and honor her, should she have children not old enough to keep her themselves. She now occupies an important position in the household, and should she bring up her children well and keep faithful to the memory of her husband, her name may probably be inscribed for public approbation, even before her death, in the temple of Filial devotion, or on one of the so called triumphal arches, erected on the highway in honor of chastity and filial piety. Even during her husband's life-time, though never publicly seen, her authority is acknowledged. She takes her part in all religous ceremonies, her connection with her own people is always kept up, while public feeling, which considers as most disgraceful any open quarrel between husband and wife, affords her generally a ready remedy should she be dishonored or neglected.

Another curious parallel is afforded in the relations of rulers to governed. In the Chinese language, there exists no such word as "Liberty," nor indeed is the idea comprehensible to the Chinese mind. The government is apparently a despotism exercised by irresponsible satraps; yet there are in effect many checks, and no nation knows how to make use of these better than the Chinese people. More especially are they impatient of taxation, and it was more to the dissatisfaction produced by unaccustomed levies, to make good the expenses of the first English war, than to any direct effect of foreign influence, that the partial success of the Taiping Rebellion was due. Without a representative system an admirable substitute has been found in the trade guilds, and the societies of what have been styled the "Gentry" or those eligible to official appointments, which exercised a considerable amount of influence at Canton in 1857; so powerful are both these bodies that any palpable infraction of the customs of the country, is soon brought to the notice of the higher authorities. And lately, the trade guilds appear to have became possessed of the power of levying Imperial taxes from their own members. In addition to these, which may be called regular checks, there is another which, although not legally recognized, is perhaps still more powerful; what the liberty of the Press is in England the right of revolt is in China; individual acts of oppression may be passsed over, but it is dangerous for an officer to excite popular dislike. Should a disturbance occur in his district, he is certain to be removed; as an officer who cannot control those committed to his charge is held unfit for his post.

Mr. Doolittle affords us many glimpses of the internal life of the Chinese at Foochow, their amusements, their joys and sorrows; those who consider the Chinese as essentially an irreligious people will be much surprised at the importance attached to the proper discharge of the ceremonies demanded of them; still, Religion in the western sense of the term can hardly be said to exist. The worship of nature in its various manifestations, the origin of the ancient Pelasgic and Norse mythologies still exists in China, and offers many points of resemblance to those other faiths. It has never here been supplanted by Buddhism or Taoism, but to the present day, while accommodating itself to those more modern faiths, preserves its original character, as the predominant belief of the land. The two religions of modern times which have penetrated to China, have never obtained sufficient influence to enable us to judge of their probable effect on the native mind, though curiously enough the inhabitants of the North-western provinces, where Mahomedanism made some considerable progress, have assumed some of that bigotry so conspicuous in the wild tribes of central Asia. Too little is however known of the Mahomedans in China to enable us to judge of the probable effect of the introduction of Christianity, which, alike with it, demands that worship should be confined to one Supreme Being.

Mr. Doolittle, writing from a missionary point of view, attaches in our opinion too much importance to the ceremonies practised in the so-called Confucian temples. The public recognition of the virtues of the sage, and of the advantages rendered to the country by the study of his precepts, is raised by him to the importance of a religious rite; and we find our author taking credit to himself for having so far abused the hospitality of a friend, by whom he was introduced into the principal temple in Foochow during the performance of the annual ceremonies, as, with his back turned to the tablet of the sage, to utter a tirade against what he was pleased to call the senseless worship of dead men. Such conduct showing as it does a culpable ignorance of the classics of China as well as of the system of government, displayed also in other portions of the book, merits severe censure; and we would earnestly recommend Mr. Doolittle to study the works of Confucius and his followers, before again exposing himself to the ridicule of the better educated classes of the natives.

In our opinion, not only are the works of Confucius and Mencius, inspired as they were by an ardent love of country, and a desire to benefit both rulers and people alike, not inconsistent with a profession of Christianity; but we can conceive no system of morality not founded on the hope of future rewards, to inculcate higher principles or place in a clearer light the aphorism that "virtue is its own reward."

The effect likely to be produced by such methods of proselytism is well shown by an authentic table we have before us of the result of so called "Missionary labors." We find that in the year 1864, there were engaged at Foochow, 23 missionaries of various protestant societies, meeting in 44 churches or meeting rooms. The result was that 48 nominal converts were baptized, and that 197 natives were in communion with the various western churches; upwards of three quarters of a million pages of tracts were distributed, besides nearly 2,000 copies of the new Testament, at a cost of $1,705, independent of the expense of the various missions! Such figures need no comment from us; they tell more forcibly than any words we can use, the utter inability of the means adopted to produce any permanent effect. While thanking Mr. Doolittle for his useful and interesting book, we would suggest to him that the connection between tea drinking and missions, lauded so much by him, may be productive of other effects than those so ardently desired in the 435th page of the 2nd volume of "Social Life of the Chinese."

THE MIXED COURT.

Among the institutions peculiar to Shanghai, and called into existence by special local conditions, is the tribunal known as the Mixed Court. A court of justice within the foreign concession jointly presided over by a Chinese magistrate and a Consular official as assessor or co-judge, with local jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal cases over natives, as well as foreigners without Consular protection, was a desideratum soon developed by the rapid increase of the foreign population, and the extension of commercial intercourse between foreigners and natives. The system followed in the infancy of our settlement, of remitting cases to be tried by the native Courts in the city, was most unsatisfactory in its working and open to the gravest objections. It was always inconvenient, and often impossible, to follow such legal proceedings where foreign interests were concerned, with the consular surveillance necessary for their protection. When Chinese were sent into the city under specific charges, there was no satisfactory assurance that the due course of justice would not be opposed by some of the many corrupt practices notoriously known to prevail; or, on the other hand, that the prisoner would not be tried without evidence, simply with the bias of the committal acting on the mind of the native magistrate as a kind of recommendation for punishment. The evils of such an irregular and imperfect system so pregnant with abuses were, so long as the limited extent of our relations with the Chinese permitted, mitigated if not controlled by the efforts of the various Consular Authorities. But with the rapid increase of the foreign community, and the development of the Municipal administration, with its police, it became absolutely necessary to institute a special Court within the foreign quarter, to deal with a class of criminal and civil cases which had multiplied with the changes referred to, beyond the means of dealing with them successfully. This led to the establishment of the Mixed Court by arrangement with the Taotai, during the consulship of Sir Harry Parkes. It was decided that the Mixed Court should be.

1st.—A Police Court presided over alone by a deputy of the District Magistrate, to try purely native cases brought before him by the municipal police.

2nd.—A Criminal Court for the trial of Chinese charged by foreigners; and for foreigners having no Consular representatives. In this Court the Chinese Magistrate was alone authorized to deliver judgment, but a Consular assessor was to be associated with him, having the power of staying proceedings, and with the right of appeal; and when a non-represented foreigner was on trial, two assessors were required.

3rd.—A civil Court constituted like the latter, but as the cases usually brought before it were of great importance, the place of the deputy was in such taken by his principal.

4th.—A Court of Appeal or Reference—presided over by the Taotai, assisted by one or more of the Consuls, according to what foreign interests were concerned.

A set of regulations of an avowedly tentative character were drawn up and published, under which its proceedings up to the present time have been conducted.

The Court has now been a sufficient time in existence to prove its merits and utility, as well as to expose any deficiencies in its constitution and working. While we may congratulate the public on the great benefits which it has undoubtedly derived from what must strictly be regarded as a judicial experiment, it yet appears that there are points in its constitution which unnecessarily limit its powers, and prevent their full exercise for the public weal. A great deal of the success which has attended the operations of the Mixed Court, is certainly due to the ability and earnestness with which the Consular Assessor, Mr. Alabaster, has entered upon and conducted his share of the judicial functions with the Deputy Magistrate; and we believe that to him we are to look for those suggestions, derived from his intimate and ample acquaintance with the subject, which will remove its disabilities and extend the sphere of its utility. It seems to us that the presiding native Magistrate should be more independent and less liable as a deputy to have his decisions over-ruled and reversed; till this is done the authority of the Court will always be imperfect and circumscribed. Another improvement would be a participation by the Consular Assessor in the power of jurisdiction, particularly in cases where foreign interests are involved. In what must be regarded as the most important function conceded to the Court, namely the power of trying extra-consular foreigners, it would be a great improvement if the number of Consular Assessors were increased or fixed, and their nationality defined, as difficulties of an international nature might arise in important cases, from the want of some clearly stated rule on this subject. As a Court of Civil appeal it has seldom been called upon to act—in such case the Taotai would act with the Consul—but in criminal cases this is open to grave objections, as the Taotai, who is completely overwhelmed with the onus of his many functions, has properly no criminal jurisdiction; it would therefore be an immense relief to him and vastly facilitate the whole criminal procedure of the department, if the prefect were to preside in such cases, or a special criminal judge were appointed with authority direct from Pekin. The jurisdiction of the Court also might with great benefit be extended to a higher grade of both criminal and civil cases. Where these extended powers are possessed by it, the very best proof of its successful operation has been seen in the clearing out of so many of those social pests, the low caste non-represented foreigners, who have now become amenable to the law they were formerly able to set at defiance. Still, more extended jurisdiction would be beneficial in this latter class of cases, particularly were its jurisdiction extended to the foreign plaintiff in all mixed cases, and especially in cross actions, and with power to enforce the payment of the costs. This difficulty is principally met with in British cases since the establishment of the Supreme Court—previous to which the Vice Consul sitting as assessor, could fall back on his consular power. Another extension of the jurisdiction of the Court has also been pointed out as desirable, that is, to have the right of enforcing the payment of the Imperial, as well as the Municipal taxes with which it has already power to deal. As the beneficial working of this tribunal becomes more apparent to the Chinese Authorities with extended experience, they will more readily embrace, if not suggest, proposals for the increase of its jurisdiction; and it is possible that it may, in time, exercise a powerful influence on the whole native judicial system, at present so redundant with abuse and error.

We would now further consider how far the powers at present possessed by the Mixed Court, with reference to the penalties in its right to inflict, and the means for their enforcement, are competent to meet the exigencies of its judicial functions. As at present constituted, the power of the Court in this direction is unnecessarily and inconveniently limited. Except in the infliction of the penalty of Hard Labour, the Court, having decided as to the guilt of the culprit, can only express an opinion as to the nature and extent of punishment to be inflicted—not being itself empowered to enforce its penalties. This can only be done by the Che-hien or District Magistrate, who has therefore always the power to control and interfere with the course of justice indicated by the decisions of his deputy and the Consular Assessor. In civil cases particularly, this somewhat anomalous separation of jurisdiction and power is open to the gravest objections—for in any complete legal system, the power of enforcing the claim should invariably accompany the power to establish its right by decision. An authority states with reference to this question:

There are now cases before the Court in which the satisfaction of claims decided by it in favour of the foreign claimant is as far off as ever, and until the power of confinement and seizure of property is given the Court, no remedy can be looked for. The Hsien-fang does occasionally confine a debtor in his Yamen, but if the defaulter be the possessor of official rank, he declares he has no power to act, and the enforcement of a civil claim by any officer unconnected with the Court seems in the peculiar state of Chinese Civil Law to be practically impossible. The utmost that is ever done is the nominal confinement of a debtor in a sponging house, by which he is put to expense in the way of fees or squeezes, but otherwise suffers no inconvenience, his personal liberty being unmolested so long as the fees are paid.

The punishments in the power of the Court to award are:—

The Cangue.
The Bamboo up to 100 blows.
Hard Labour up to 14 days.
Deportation.
Fine.

Of these punishments, the Cangue and Bamboo are of the native order. They are repugnant to European notions, from their physical violence as well as from the discretionary cruelty with which the sentence can be carried out, according to the ability of the prisoner to procure, by influence or purchase, mitigation of the infliction. The cangue, if inflicted without the unnecessary cruelty which is so often seen in connection with its use, so as merely to expose the culprit to public shame on the scene of his offence, is perhaps the best form of punishment for a certain class of prisoners, such as domestic and office servants who have betrayed their trust, and who are keenly sensitive to "loss of face" among their fellows. Of all the modes of punishment in the power of the Court to award, Hard Labour is the most effectual. It is not that it is, by any means, physically more severe, for it really is much less so than either the cangue or bamboo, which avenge the crime more than they reform the criminal; but that, to a much greater extent than the others, its dispensations are carried out under the more immediate control of the court passing the sentence. Its publicity is quite equal to that of the cangue, while manual labour, than which nothing is more repugnant to the inclinations of the criminal classes, is demanded as a primary condition of the sentence, and is carried out with profit to the community, the order of which has been violated. As we should have expected, the good effects of the punishment as a preventitive of crime have been most satisfactorily established by the experience of the Court. Offenders wealthy with the wages of vice, able to avail themselves of the almost openly recognized system of venality existing among the native officials here, find themselves in a position from which they can look for no mitigation or escape. A carefully considered body of rules for the administration of this punishment has been drawn up, under the joint care of both foreign and native authorities, by which all abuses of the system have been as much as possible avoided, and the objections to it urged by the Chinese officials, really because it took a lucrative charge out of their hands, have been so far overcome. In one respect, this matter calls for improvement, and that is in extending the period in the power of the Court to inflict. The fourteen days to which the Court is limited is manifestly insufficient in the majority of the cases demanding punishment of this nature, and we think the power could, with the greatest advantage, be extended to a sentence of 60 days. This we think demands the earliest attention of the authorities.

Deportation, another punishment, is of course confined in its application to a comparatively small number of cases, and is, except in the case of extra-consular subjects, from the defective system of native police, necessarily imperfect and uncertain in its effect, while its expense is a still more potent objection. Fines, as a penalty, are too much allied in principle to the abuses prevalent under the native administration of justice, to be adopted in any but merely venial offences—and in such it has, we believe, been wisely the custom to apportion the amount of the fine according to the circumstances of the individual, rather than to the nature of the offence.

But in connection with the power of imprisonment, one of the most urgent wants of the judicial system of the Mixed Court is a jail in the concession, directly under its administration. With extended powers such as we have referred to, judiciously exercised, still more beneficial results from the operations of the Mixed Court may we looked for, and we trust their inauguration is not far distant. We think the institution should receive more attention from the community. The residents ought individually to take more interest in its working, for such would greatly tend to its increased recognition as a means for good by the natives. It must be confessed that little hope of good results to be obtained from the reformatory effect of penal measures on Chinese, can be entertained. They may to some extent deter individuals

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from a repetition of their offence, but any means short of an entire change of the moral nature, will rarely if ever effect the higher aim of thorough reformation in the convicted criminal.

TIENTSIN.

The spirited little community of Tientsin, who are celebrated for their laudable efforts to lessen the tedium of a Chinese exile, have lately set on foot a promising little Amateur Theatre, which was inaugurated on the evening of the 23rd instant, by the production of "On the Sly" and "Whitebait at Greenwich." The audience on the occasion was agreeably increased by the timely arrival of Sir Edmund Hornby and the officers of H. B. M. S. *Barrosa*; and a well-filled house, for Tientsin, greeted the Amateurs on the rising of the curtain. The decorations and the general arrangement of the theatre were wonderfully complete, and reflected great credit on the managing committee. In the first piece, "On the Sly," the part of Mr. Diblits the weak-minded husband who was persuaded to go to the Derby "on the sly," and was afterwards subjected to all sorts of domestic privations in punishment for his folly, was ably sustained by Mr. Veristoubt, whose histrionic powers are well known in the North and South of China. Miss Leicester played the part of of Mrs. Diblits gracefully and well, and the saucy impertinent servant Sally was cleverly represented by Miss D. Canter. The parts of Major Growler and Wagstaff were also well sustained by Messrs. Joram and Oolsee. The part of John Small in "Whitebait at Greenwich" could hardly have found a better exponent than Mr. Veristoubt, who played with an amount of care and system which would have been creditable even to an aspirant on many of the English boards; Robson's style was evidently copied with a good deal of success, and the many amusing passages in which the redoubtable John takes the principal part, elicited hearty bursts of laughter from the audience. The part of Buzzard was very creditably performed by Mr. Oolsee whose great difficulty appeared to be to "put an old head on a young pair of shoulders." He played, however, with considerable precision and success. In the part of Lucretia Miss Leicester proved herself, as before, a clever, and, it may be added, a fascinating actress: she looked so pretty that the bachelor portion of the audience felt almost inclined to envy the happy Glimmer his trip to Greenwich, and the society he enjoyed when there. Sally was rather amusingly represented by Miss D. Canter, and Glimmer was capitally performed by Mr. Joram.

On the whole the first performance of the *corps dramatique* of Tientsin may be pronounced a great success, and there is every reason to hope that, with increased appliances, and with a little further trouble, their future performances will prove the Tientsin stage second to none in China.

Before the rising of the curtain the following prologue was delivered:—

PROLOGUE.

Ladies and Gentlemen! your grace I crave
Whilst for our little play the way I pave.
This is our opening night,—a night which all
Will dream and talk of 'till the heavens fall,
Our little Settlement had oft to boast
Of rich endowments in the East the most;
—A club most perfect, and a Band still fair
In spite of those foul pests now planted there.
—A race-course o'er which fly our steeds so famed,
The best in China by all critics named.
—Races at which swell prizes now are won
From cold Kinchia and from hot Ceylon.
Yet, though we boast of these enjoyments rare,
One still is wanting to complete our share,
Theatricals are now elsewhere the rage,
Shall Tientsin, then, go without a stage?
No, let us try what willing hands can do,
Let's don the buskin, and let's triumph too.
We'll triumph: for we bask in ladies' smiles,
Our leader, too, still owns the famous "Giles."
Thus we will trample under foot all fear,
—We've got no Municipal bobbies here,
We'll give you "On the sly" some splendid fun,
And "Whitebait," too, "At Greenwich" ere we're done:
Ladies will figure on our stage to-night
As lilies fair, and as the morning bright:
We'll do our best to earn your gracious praise,
Yours be the task to slink our hopes, or raise,
Pardon our stumbles, overlook our flaws,
And bright success will shine upon our cause.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

July 2nd, 1866.

In re Chan Laisun and W. G. Johnson.

This was the day appointed for the bankrupts to pass their last examination and apply for their respective discharges.

Mr. Eames, who appeared on behalf of the executor of the late Bishop Boone, examined the bankrupt Chan Laisun as to the disposal of his property.

Chan Laisun, sworn.—I have received nothing from the bankrupt estate of Clapp & Co. I did not draw up the statement of accounts; it was drawn up by Johnson. I believe the statement to be correct. Johnson was a partner in Clapp & Co. I think there are three or four lots of land registered in my name at the American Consulate. I mortgaged the property to Mr. Wang Ching. I have mortgaged three or four lots. I have only one more (my family burying ground) that is free from incumbrance. Wang Ching is not connected with me in business. The mortgage was made 18 months ago, before the failure of Clapp & Co. I received $150 on account of this mortgage. The land is not worth more, the whole lot might be had to-day for $150. I have no paper in my possession. I think I have no other land; if I had I should have the title deeds. I have no other land but that mortgaged to Wang Ching. All the land I had registered in the British Consulate was transferred, except the piece I now live on, mortgaged to Caldicott Smith. The property in the American Consulate was foreclosed. I agreed that if the creditor was not paid in three or four months, he might foreclose. The lot mortgaged to C Smith measures 6 mow; it is mortgaged for Tls. 6,000. I should think it is now worth 3 or 4,000 taels. It is leased to Messrs Nixon and Hayes for building purposes. I told them the land was mortgaged; they have built upon the ground houses which I should think worth about 16,000 taels. I acted for them at the time of the building. The property does not belong to me. Hayes and Nixon built the houses. I am not building houses at present. I am manager of a house of business at Foochow. I am not a partner, the name of the firm is Hocklee and Co., they are Chinamen but British subjects. My salary is $125 a month. I am not receiving any salary during my absence; my family is not at Foochow. I do not get commission. I have lately removed a shrubbery from the land mortgaged to Mr. Smith to that which is mortgaged to Mr. Hanbury. I don't know where the lot mortgaged to Mr. Hanbury is registered. I raised Tls. 4,500 about 2 years ago for the firm of Clapp & Co., by mortgaging a piece of land to Mr. Hanbury, and another piece to Bishop Boone. I don't remember the numbers of these lots nor where they are registered. One lot is situate immediately in rear of Mr. Seward's dwelling house. I and my family are living now on the lot mortgaged to Mr. C. Smith. I removed the shrubbery at the request of my wife (who is very partial to plants; she had planted and reared those alluded to) and because I feared that the mortgagee would foreclose. I had obtained leave of Mr. Hanbury to remove the shrubs to his lot. There are some buildings or shanties made by me on Mr. Hanbury's lot for the children to play in.

There was no further examination. The bankrupts having neglected to file their accounts in conformity with the 14lst Section of the Act, the court adjourned the meeting for a fortnight. Mr. Eames intimated that he should oppose the bankrupt's (Chan Laisun) discharge, on the ground of his not having made a full disclosure of his estate. The last examination was fixed for the 16th instant.

MIXED COURT.

Before Hsu, Haefung, of Shanghai, and C. Alabaster, H. B. M. Acting Vice-Consul.

Carter & Co. *versus* Heenfung.

Judgment.

In this case Messrs. Carter & Co. seek the assistance of the Court to force Hunfung to take delivery of 15 bales shirtings, sold him by verbal contract.

Hunfung admits the contract, but refuses to take delivery on the plea that the shirtings are damaged.

In support of their claim, Messrs. Carter & Co. produce a certificate signed by Messrs. Lavers and Cumine to the effect that "they "are of opinion that, in accordance with "the customs of the trade, Heenfung is "bound to take delivery of the fifteen bales "with the allowances as detailed by them."

In support of his plea, Heenfung alleges that Messrs. Johnson & Co., to whom he resold the shirtings, refuse to take delivery from him, stating that the goods are not in good order and condition.

The case involving a question of custom, the Court has referred it to the Chamber of Commerce as the best qualified persons to decide thereon, and has received a communication in reply to the following effect:—

"The Chamber is of opinion that a buyer cannot, by the custom of the Port, be compelled to take delivery of goods upon which an allowance has to be made for damage."

The Court therefore is of opinion that Messrs. Carter & Co. cannot compel Heenfung to take delivery of the bales upon which they offer Heenfung an allowance, and adjudge them to pay costs of the suit.

CARTER & CO. *versus* HEEN FUNG.

To the Editor of the

North-China Daily News.

Sir,—In the case of Carter & Co. *versus* Heen Fung, there seems to have existed an impression that the Shirtings were damaged; whereas the goods were sound, and the *packages only* slightly soiled and torn.

The decision of the Mixed Court and the Chamber of Commerce, establishes a very important precedent, as a Chinaman can now reject any package of goods that is not as clean as when it leaves the Manchester Packers.

The Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, after rejecting the opinion of Messrs. Lavers and Cumine, should at least have had the courtesy to inspect the goods themselves, instead of giving a blind decision.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
CARTER & CO.

Shanghai, 4th July, 1866.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Hongkong Mercury.)

A rather large meeting of the creditors of the above Corporation was held in the Bank's premises on Saturday, to receive information and consider measures consequent on the Bank's suspending payment.

Mr. Pollard, standing counsel for the Bank, commenced the proceedings of the meeting by explaining the reason why it had been called together. Having read the newspaper notice, the learned gentleman then brought forward the telegrams in which the information had been conveyed. There were three messages, one of them contained orders to stop payment and to remit funds to the Head Office, while another ordered the funds to be kept and the branches to wind up if action were taken by any of the creditors. He (Mr. Pollard) advised Mr. Shaw to suspend payment at once, because, although continued in a telegram and although the information might possibly turn out incorrect, still the managers of the other branches at Bombay and Singapore had acted upon the information thus received. "This is all the information upon which the Agent here has acted; and I will now proceed to lay before the creditors any other information regarding the state of the Bank. In doing so, I think it entirely unnecessary to give any names of individual creditors, as such a course is calculated to do no good either to the creditors or the Bank. As far as I understand, then, the local assets of the Bank will be in a proportion of about 2 to 1. One of the chief objects of the present meeting is to request the consideration of creditors, under the present circumstances, and, if possible, to avoid any action or undue haste by individual creditors. I trust that creditors will therefore abstain from taking any hostile action until the letters arrive by the next mail. More than likely we shall have by that time full information as to the course followed by the Head-Office. Haste is to be deprecated also on the ground that different courses of action might lead to confusion. Suppose the Head Office adopts one course, Bombay another, Hongkong another, and Shanghai a fourth,—the result would be anything but satisfactory. United action would be by far the safer policy. It is, possible, also, that there may be some proposal for payment or partial payment from the home office. As yet not a dollar has been paid by the branch here, with one or two trifling exceptions. In laying before you, then, any statement of the position of the Bank, I trust you will ask for details only, and not for details. At the same time the Agent or myself are prepared to answer any questions which the creditors may be desirous of putting. It is not to be expected that any very explicit statement could have been prepared as yet, in view of the amount of work which the Agent has had to accomplish during the last day or two. One creditor, by the way, I may state, has already taken legal proceedings—the Agra Bank. Its manager, as a holder of a $100,000 bill, presented it on the day of the suspension, and it was refused payment. This creditor, however, is likely to abandon proceedings, so prejudiced to the interests alike of any one creditor and the creditors at large."

Mr. Pollard then read a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank, from which it appeared that the assets were good for nearly *eighteen lakhs of dollars*, while the liabilities would not exceed *nine lakhs*. Part of these latter were shown to consist of bills rejected by the London Joint Stock Bank, and it was possible that some arrangement might be come to with that Bank. Before sitting down he would suggest that, if the policy followed by the agent were approved of by the creditors present, it would be desirable to constitute themselves into a meeting and pass some resolution or other bearing on the matter. Such a course would be satisfactory alike to the general public and to the body of the unrepresented depositors.

In reply to Mr. Booth, the Acting Agent said that the amount drawn on London since the beginning of April was about £180,000 sterling; which, with £100,000 by the last mail of March, would make the total amount £280,000. Whether these were accepted—

Mr. Kaye—No; they were rejected. I had telegrams.

Mr. Booth then asked whether these bills on London were covered?

The Acting Agent replied that the remittances forwarded to cover these bills had been detained at Bombay for some purpose unknown to them; but that, as far as the Branch here was concerned, they were covered.

Mr. Dalziel asked how the suspension would affect the small depositors?

Mr. Pollard replied that there could be no difference between large and small depositors, but he believed that the Bank would be able to pay every one, large and small. Small depositors were generally paid off first, in cash. They would receive interest according to the contract terms of their deposits. That is, taking it for granted that, as he believed, the million to be called up would cover all liabilities. He knew that the Bombay branch had assets much over their liabilities.

Another creditor here put the question whether the Corporation was under the Limited Liability Act, when

Mr. Pollard explained that it was incorporated under charter. Limited meant that the shareholders were liable only for the amount of the capital subscribed: incorporation by charter made the shareholders liable for double the subscribed capital. The present capital was £1,000,000, and the shareholders were liable for another million.

In reply to a Parsee creditor, Mr. Pollard stated that there was no information to hand regarding the London liabilities. There were no further advices than those laid before the meeting.

Mr. Pollard here again expressed a wish that some expression of approval should be given to the course of action followed by Mr. Shaw, the agent. Perhaps some creditor might be appointed to act in concert with the agent in the arrangements to be made: he (the agent) was quite willing to place every facility in the way of meeting the desires of the creditors; and though such appointment was not necessary owing to the confidence placed in the agent, the latter would be most happy to render every assistance in his power.

In answer to Mr. Booth, the Bank's counsel said that if the Agra Bank proceed with their action, he would be compelled, in the interests of the other creditors, to place the affairs of the Bank in the Bankruptcy Court of this Colony, or to force a compulsory winding-up. Such an event was certainly to be avoided; and he thought that, if an expression of opinion were given by the body of the creditors, it would tend to restrain individual creditors from taking hostile steps. United action would save the trouble and expense of some fifty or sixty actions; and he thought it would be a sound and wise policy to wait. There was nothing to lose by waiting, and the assets would be realized in due course, by payment of bills as they became due. The money could be deposited in another Bank, if desired. If no resolution were come to, then Mr. Shaw must simply go on as he has been doing, in the hope that he might obtain the approval of the creditors. If something were now done, it would be much more satisfactory.

After considerable delay, Mr Granville Sharpe, in rising to propose a resolution, said that it was with a certain degree of satisfaction that they had heard the statement laid before them. Whatever blame may lie upon other branches, it is evident that none can be attached to the local management. The Manager here could have done nothing else than what he had done. Some might say that they might have carried on business, liquidating as the Bank of India has done; but orders were to the effect, clearly and distinctly, to stop payment. As creditors we have all interests identical, and it matters not though one may be a creditor for a hundred thousand, a thousand, or a hundred. He had no doubt but that the paying up in full was simply a matter of time; and for himself he had no fear whatever that all claims would bear interest. Mr. Sharpe then read the following resolution:—

"That in view of the satisfactory local statement which has now been laid before the meeting, it is for the interest of both the Commercial Bank Corporation and its creditors that no action be taken by individual creditors, until the receipt of letters conveying information of the course determined on in London; and that, in the meantime, such funds as may be in the Bank's hands be placed on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company."

He said he thought it better to place the money in the Hongkong Bank, as it was in a manner a local affair. It would prevent the sending away of the money.

As soon as Mr. Meneke had seconded the above resolution, it was discovered that the meeting had not been constituted, there being no Chairman. For some time it seemed as if such a state of things would have prevailed to the conclusion, as some three or four gentlemen refused to act, as soon as they were proposed and seconded, to fill that position for perhaps five minutes. Just as Mr. Pollard had finished telling the meeting the nothing could be done without a Chairman, and that the meeting had better be dismissed—Mr. Deacon was induced to preside; when

Mr. G. Sharpe again read his resolution; which motion was seconded a second time by Mr. Meneke.

On being put to the meeting by the Chairman, the resolution was carried, with only 2 dissentients.

A Creditor:—I think it would be well to know what interest should be given for that deposit. There are a great many banks in the Colony, and others should have the opportunity of receiving such a deposit. Make it a matter for a tender.

Mr. Pollard asked if the various rates were not advertized in the public papers?

Creditor:—Not the whole of them.

Mr. Kresser:—Those of the Hongkong Bank are advertized; they are the usual rates.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Booth proposed the second resolution, to the following effect:—

"That, in the event of any creditor taking legal proceedings against the Bank, seeking priority of payment, the Agent and legal adviser of the Bank be requested to take such steps as may be necessary for preserving the assets of the Bank for the general body of creditors."

Mr. Douglas Lapraik seconded this resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

The following rules have been sent us as appropriate for the new fire brigade:—

1.—The Company will be called the "Fire flies," and its motto will be Fie! Fire!

2.—The uniform will be a red shirt, leather *hose* and a bell topper which is to be rung on an alarm being raised.

3.—On assembling, the word of command will be "Hook it," to which all present will reply "Axe."

4.—The younger members of the corps will be called *lads*, and the rest *ladders*.

5.—There will be a monthly examination in the works of the Abbé Hue, at which all must be present under a fine. The prize will be a copy of Burns.

6.—Any per-on wishing to have a fire on his premises must give a week's notice and provide beer.

7.—Of accidental fires, only one day's notice need be given, but the parties must not be unfortunately cleaning out their well at the same time.

8.—In urgent cases, the free list will be entirely suspended, the public press excepted, who will have instant admission to all parts of the fire.

9.—The following advice, taken from the last burlesque, is published for general information:—

If then to Civil honours you aspire,
Take those instructions when you find a fire:
If you first see the flames, don't call out loud,
He looks excited and collects a crowd;
Don't call Police, they 're few and none to spare,
They 're not paid extra, and they 'd only swear;
Don't man the pumps, it's metal work my dear,
And here you get no shillings and no beer.
But while such arduous toil as this you shirk,
Carry an axe, it always looks like work.
If skippers aren't before you, take the hose.
And don't the best mind other people's clothes.
Don't try to put it out, the place is alive,
And fires are some excitement as you know:
The offices too like them, for they bring
Lots of new premiums, to keep up the thing.
When you get home, go home, fires never stay
When once the public's tired and gone away,
Then, if these rules of mine you've well observed,
They'll make you Captain of a Fire Brigade!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS HUME,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

REAL ESTATE

AND

General Commission Agent.

YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

The Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Christy's Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of Steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., of the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rees Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S.

Renowned first-class Manufactures are admirable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Patent Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Gilbert's Stores of the highest quality.

705 2kp April 21st, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

This Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aino, at Fecamp.

House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognized to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S
BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3. 13s. 6d., £0. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17c-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1867.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA, HERALD JULY 7, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, OPIUM AND COTTON RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report, ...	.....	12,542	...	...	...	432	12,974	...	12	233	32	...	62	71	14	424
Burdwan	June 30	London, ...	7,324	...	...	...	...	7,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			19,866	...	...	...	432	20,298	...	12	233	32	...	62	71	14	424
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	1644	1307	...	...	1654	1307	406	...	...	...	.....		199	116	2181	...
Aden.....	June 23	Hongkong.	10	8	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			1654	1315	...	...	1654	1315	406	...	...	...	.....		199	116	2181	...

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	326	263	...	...	326	263	...	...	...	....	.....		152	...	.....	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	.....		...	...	.....	
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		...			
			.....		.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....		.....		....	

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	Japan. Export	Japan. Re-export	Japan. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report			...	...	...	...	342	786	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JUNE, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	574	574.00	77	92.40	3	3.60	10	10.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	574	574.00	77	92.40	3	3.60	10	10.00

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Local consumption	47.0	43.10—7-16ths	315	378.00	10	12.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa...	45	45.00	34½	34.50	79	79.00	5	5.00	40	40.00	51	51.00	109½	97.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	352.08½
Patna	6	7.20	...	...	37	44.40	...	...	5	6.00	15	18.00	52	62.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	138.00
Benares	...	...	...	...	3	3.60	2	2.40	10	12.00	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	24
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51	52.20	34½	34.50	119	127.00	7	7.40	55	58.00	66	69.00	166½	165.98½	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	514.8½

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

CARGOES OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM FOOCHOW WITH NEW TEAS FOR FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.	Date of clearance.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	S.O.Pek	S. Caper.	Mixed.	Total Black.	Green.
Total as per last report.....	.....	.....	109,083.38	885.89	5,589.90	763.22	1,590.78	85.08	2.07	117,038.32	00.77

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.		TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED		CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June	30	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	29	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	30	Suwo Nada	Am	str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	...	26	do	Augustine Heard and Co
...	30	Hirado	Br	str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	...	28	do	Dent and Co
July	1	Singapore	Br	str	742	Wilkinson	Hongkong	...	27	do	P. & O. Co.
...	1	Nanzing	Br	str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	...	27	do	Trautmann and Co
...	2	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	July	1	do	Russell and Co
...	2	Tahwah	Am	str	215	Andrews	Hankow	June	28	do	H. Fogg and Co
...	2	Sir W. F. Williams	Br	ship	870	Wilson	Hongkong	...	20	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
...	3	Elsabev	Prus	bg	150	Kohn	Swatow	...	16	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	3	Glengyle	Br	str	1265	Hooper	Hankow	...	28	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	3	Tun-sin	Br	str	610	Bound	Hankow	...	24	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
...	3	Moyune	Am	str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	...	23	do	Russell and Co
...	3	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	July	2	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	3	Nepaul	Br	str	541	Hector	Yokohama	June	28	do	P. & O. Co.
...	3	Aviso	Port	str	160	Pritchard	Nagasaki	...	30	do	T. Kroes and Co
...	3	Labourdonnais	Fr	str	872	Rigodit	Hongkong	...	29	do	Messageries Imperiales
...	4	Eduard	Brem	sch	135	Zinke	Singapore	...	27	do	Eduard Schellhass and Co
...	4	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	July	3	do	Russell and Co
...	4	Marquis of Argyle	Br	ship	515	Hay	Sydney	May	15	Coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	4	Plymouth Rock	Am	str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	July	1		Russell and Co
...	5	Granada	Br	str	381	Davis	Nagasaki	...	2	General	P. & O. Co.
...	5	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	4	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	5	Dumbarton	Br	str	944	Shaw	Hongkong	...	1	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	6	Japan	Dan	baq	230	Bunlek	Newcastle, N.S.W.	April	28	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	6	Kiangse	Am	str	475	Law	Ningpo	July	5	General	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.		TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
June	30	Tatung	Am	str	107	Cook	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
...	30	Burdwan	Br	sh	803	Douglas	London	Tea, etc.	Dent and Co
July	1	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	1	Huquong	Am	str	1383	Harmon	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	1	Kiang-loong	Am	str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
...	2	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
...	2	City of Nantes	Br	str	345	Gibson	Fuchau	Silk, etc.	J. H. Wignall and Co
...	2	Sir Lancelot					London		
...	3	Chusan	Br	str	434	Burdis	Nagasaki	Re-exports	E. A. Reynolds
...	3	Aden	Br	str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	P. & O. Co.
...	3	Bertha & Pauline	Bre	sch	176	Lehmann	Chefoo	Part of Original	Bourjau Hübener and Co
...	3	Libra	Dut	bg	240	Dirksen	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
...	3	Maria Louisa	Spa	baq	361	Aunlay	Amoy	Silk, &c.	Drucker and Co
...	3	Pluto	Chi	str	......	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
...	3	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	4	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co.
...	5	Tun-sin	Br	str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Original	Geo. Barnet and Co
...	5	Lizzie Allen	Br	sch	325	Dunn	Nagasaki	Ballast	Master
...	5	Dupleix	Fr	str	1380	Mélizan	Yokohama	Re-exports	Messageries Imperiales
...	5	Nanzing	Br	str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin & Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
...	5	Cyane	Ham	bg	225	Petersen	Chefoo & Tientsin	Re-exports	Telge, Nolting and Co
...	5	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	5	Moyune	Am	str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	6	Suwo Nada	Am	str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
...	6	Singapore	Br	str	742	Wilkinson	Hongkong	do	P. & O. Co
...	6	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JULY 7, 1866.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.		WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	......	Speer,	H. M. S.	......	......	......			Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	......	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......	June	11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	......	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	May	21	Hongkong
5 s	Firm	......	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	8	Hongkong v. Ports
5 s	Snap	......	Boyce,	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......			
	Primauguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. S.	......	......	......	June	7	Yokohama
5 c	Hartford	......	Shufeldt	U. S. Frigate	21	......	400	June	19	Amoy

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG		TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
1 c	Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am	sh	1496	June	13	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
6 c	Agamemnon	George	Br	sh	988	June	9	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
7 p	Amaranth	Wulmnen	Ham	baq	355	June	3	Sydney	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo	Cld. 6th inst
7 s	Amiral Charner	Nedelec	Fr	baq	348	June	4	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
	Antipodes	Woodruff	Br	baq	592	June	26	H'kong.Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
7 s	Bien Hoa	Leveque	Fr	baq	344	June	1	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Immediately
7 c	Blencathra	Doron	Br	baq	466	June	26	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br	baq	433	Aug	25	Yokohama			
1 c	Buena Vista	Ayres	Am	sh	547	June	23	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Cinderella	Williams	Br	sh	877	Apr	6	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Cobang		Br	baq	357	June	5	Keelung	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 s	Conchita	Benteria	Spa	baq	408	June	27	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co		
5 c	Coral Nymph	Winchester	Br	sh	724	June	17	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
3 c	Coulnakyle	Morison	Br	sh	579	June	17	Hankow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
7 c	Delengles	Dupont	Fr	baq	300	June	5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br	sch	145	July	21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
1 s	Eduard	Zinke	Bre	sch	135	June	28	Singapore	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Amoy	Immediately
8 c	Ellen Browse	Macdonald	Br	baq	345	May	24	Sunderland	Order	Manila	Early
	Elsabea	Kohn	Prus	bg	150	July	3	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
1 c	Elizabeth	Fox	Br	baq	442	June	9	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Eliza	Altima	Spa	baq	405	June	2	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
2 c	Euxine	Gardiner	Br	baq	398	May	11	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Repairing
2 c	Fanny	Waters	Br	baq	467	June	27	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Fusi-Yama	Thompson	Br	baq	556	May	22	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 c	Gabalva	Wey	Br	baq	419	June	23	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Ft or Ch
5 c	Guajara	De Raffin	Fr	baq	276	May	9	Ningpo	Vaucher, Frères		For Sale
7 c	Helen Nicholson	Halliday	Br	sh	716	June	26	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
6 s	Highflyer		Br	sh	1012	June	15	Hankow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Illimani	Diamond	Br	baq	410	May	30	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	Early
	Japan	Bunlek	Dan	baq	230	July	6	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
1 c	John Stanton, Jr.	White	Br	sh	724	June	26	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Valparaiso	Early
3 c	J. R. Worcester	Brown	Br	sh	824	May	31	Greenock	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Kew Kee	Beaglehole	Br	sch	331	June	3	Rio de Janeiro	Trautmann and Co		
2 p	Knight Snowdon	Richardson	Br	sh	656	June	18	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
2 c	Lansdowne	Spowart	Br	sh	715	June	24	Hongkong	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 s	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br	baq	468	June	20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	Manila II	Behrens	Ham	baq	500	June	27	Hamburgh	Clausen Droege and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Marie Laure	Avril	Fr	sh	393	June	5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Vaucher, Frères		Ft or Ch
1 c	Marquis of Argyle	Hay	Br	sh	515	July	4	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
8 c	Minister Pahud	Lepsee	Dut	sh	656	June	27	Cardiff	T. Kroes and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Moldavian	Blackburn	Br	baq	430	June	22	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Nelly	Simpson	Br	baq	400	June	27	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co		
2 p	Neptune	Parkins	Br	baq	533	May	28	Sunderland	Todd and Co		
1 s	Niphon	Carst	Dut	bg	276	June	27	Amoy	T. Kroes and Co	Yokohama	Early
7 s	Oceanica	Wilson	Br	baq	273	May	31	Sourabaya	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
H J	Pak Wan	Wawn	Br	sh	750	May	31	Sydney	Reid and Co	London	Early
6 c	Persia	Clark	Br	sh	1298	June	27	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Discharging
2 c	Peterborough	Orchard	Br	baq	500	June	18	Amoy	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br	sch	267	May	31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
1 s	Princess	Jacobson	Ham	baq	212	June	22	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	9th instant
7 c	Renown	Adams	Br	baq	440	June	28	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Sailors Home	Bryant	Br	sh	1244	June	23	Fuchau	Master		Ft or Ch
9 s	Samuel	Wigzell	Br	baq	426	June	7	Sydney	Frazar & Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br	baq	376	June	11	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Simoda	Drysdale	Br	sh	650	June	20	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	Br	sh	870	July	2	Hongkong	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
6 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br	sh	708	June	8	London	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 c	Tewkesbury	Fowler	Br	sh	1150	May	26	Cardiff	F. R. Gamwell	Manila	Cld. 6th inst
3 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br	sh	1171	Mar	25	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
9 c	Tycoon	Mutter	Br	baq	352	June	4	Newcastle N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	Vigil	Thomson	Br	sh	560	June	19	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
2 c	Wellington	Maley	Br	baq	416	June	29	Singapore	Gilman and Co		
3 c	Westminster	Tovey	Br	sh	731	June	26	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
8 c	Wilhelm Melhuish	Duncan	Br	sh	707	June	28	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
	64 VESSELS										

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